MAINE FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

PLASTERING THE OUTSIDE OF HOUSES.

Our correspondent D. S. asks if some cement might not be made to cover the outside of Houses. The principal trouble in our climate is, not so much what shall be used that will merely withstand the effects of the weather, as how shall the water be kept from getting beneath it in winter and by freezing burst it off?

Good lime mortar is a very durable cement, and we have known where it has lasted more than one two or three generations on the ontside of a wooden house. But then in the first place it was first rate mortar—in the next place it was well put on,and in the third place it was so guarded that the rainwater could not get under it.

We have also known houses covered with mortar and then the covering crowded with small pebble stones—whether for ornament or for oddity we could not say. It was a bad plan nevertheless, and the rains would get in between many of them and the mortar and soon throw them out.

In order to have good cement we should in the 1st place have good lime--the more recently it has been burned the better. Then we should have good sand, coarse sharp sand—full of angles and points and without any *clay* or loam among it. You cannot make a hard and durable mortar when you have any *unburnt* clay in the mixture. We would mix it in the proportion of 1 part of lime to 7 parts of sand. Be careful not to put too much water to the lime while slacking. Put in the sand, mix well and beat it thoroughly together.

We doubt not that the following process would be a good one. Take good newly burnt lime and slack it, *one part*, then work in *four parts* of clean sharp coarse sand—mix it and beat it up well and lay it by for a month or two. Then take *three* parts of clean but fine sand—and a quantity of water in which some copperas (sulphate of iron) has been dissolved and work it in to a proper consistency for laying on. If it is desired to have it set quick, some molasses or sugar may be dissolved in the water.

Then put it on thoroughly, crowding it between the laths and placing the weather boards in such a way that they shall lap over the mortar and take great care to have no chinks or gaps for water to creep in.

Dr. Higgins, made a great number of experiments upon mortars and spent much time in researches upon this subject which he published some time ago in a book.

He found the following proportions of material to be very excellent.

Lime newly slacked	1 part.
Fine sand (clean)	3 parts.
Coarse sand	4 parts.
Ashes of burnt bones	1-4 part or one

quarter as much bone ashes as he used of lime.

He thinks that the mortar should be made under ground, and then covered up and kept there for a considerable length of time, the longer the better, and when it is used, it should be beat up afresh. This makes it set sooner, renders it less liable to crack, and more hard when dry.

There is some diversity of opinion among masons in regard to the proper proportion of sand to the lime. No doubt different kinds of lime require different quantities of sand. A lime that contains but little or no sand in it naturally will require and take in more than that which has a considerable amount in it. The object of the sand is to increase the bulk—to make the mortar harder—to bind the lime together by giving something for it to cling to and to prevent the lime from cracking as it hardens.

The cause of its hardening is the aosorption of water by the lime and afterwards the absorption of carbonic acid from the air.

When all the principles of the solidification of mortar are understood the practice of the mason can be much more understandingly guided than when all is done haphazard—in the dark as it were.

We know of several cottages in Somerset county which are covered on the outside with common mortar, and which makes a neat and durable covering, it having been well made and well put on.

WHAT IS THE COMPARATIVE NUTRIMENT OF FLAX SEED AND OF OIL CAKE?—Can any one answer the above question by any experience of his own? If he can he would confer a favor on many. Oil cake we suppose can be obtained for about $20 per ton, more or less. Now if it should be found that a much smaller quantity of the seed contains as much nutriment and is every way as healthy to use as the cake it may be more economical to use the seed instead of the cake. The seed we know contains a great deal of mucilage as well as oil. The oil being pressed out it is probable that a great part of the mucilage as well as some farinaceous matter of the seed remains behind. It is not improbable that the heat that is used when the oil is being pressed out, may effect some change in the mucilaginous part of the seed.

Another query—If the mucilage is extracted from the seed by steeping, will the seed afford as much oil afterwards? Perhaps some of our readers can answer these queries at once. At any rate, some one who has leisure might find it a pleasant amusement to try some experiments upon the subject in a small way, and thus elicit information that will be of great use to farmers and others.

HULL'S FOOT STOVE.—It is a sound maxim of Boerhane's to keep the feet warm and the head cool. We are in no great trouble in this part of the Union to keep both cool, especially in the present state of temperature,with a razor edged Northwester dancing about our ears,some twelve or sixteen degrees below zero.

Letting the head therefore be covered with a modicum of clothing, how shall we keep the feet warm? We have seen a very neat contrivance for doing this when riding or sitting in church by means of an instrument invented by a Mr. Hull. It is a tin box made of an oval shape,about the size of a common teakettle, with flat top and bottom. It is made tight excepting a small hole which is stopped by a cork. Over the sides of this is placed a neat covering of woolen, stuffed, two or three inches thick. A wooden bottom is attached to this covering. On the top is a woolen case into which is slipped the feet. The vessel is filled with hot water and stopped tight. The covering prevents the rapid escape of the heat. It is said the water will remain warm for four and twenty hours after being put in. It is a very neat affair. Mr. Ormsby of Augusta is agent for the sale of them in *"these parts."*

NEW GENESEE FARMER.—We have received a new quarto of 16 pages, published in Rochester, N. Y. by Bateham & Marshall, and edited by Thomas & Bateham. It is published monthly at 50 cents per year.—It seems that the citizens of Rochester are determined not to be without an agricultural paper of their own printing, and that the hiatus made by the removal of the Genesee to Albany is promptly filled by a new organ. If they can all find a support we are glad to see them *"going ahead."* But if they are to deprive each other of a healthy patronage by dividing among several competitors what is not more than sufficient for one, it may prove a damage.

The present number of the New Genesee is neatly printed, and gives evidence that it will be ably conducted.

If they will credit the article entitled "The value of observation to the Farmer" to the Maine Farmer instead of the NewEnglandFarmer,they will come marvelously nearer the truth in that particular than now.

HOVEY'S HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE.—This work has commenced its 6th volume, and still evinces the vigorous and untiring zeal and ability on the part of the conductors which has always characterized it. It is confined strictly to Horticultural matters. We have thought sometimes that a page or two in it of simple elementary instruction for the benefit of beginners in gardening would be valuableas the main part of the work is adapted to the understanding of those who are already adepts in this pleasing pursuit.

Original.

BEWARE OF SHORT COLLARS.

MR. HOLMES:—On Sunday afternoon last a man put up at my house, who had a sick horse. The horse did not appear to be in much pain, but would not eat any thing; he had been travelling in a team, perhaps 70 miles. On Monday afternoon the horse died very suddenly. He was standing in the stall, and as I supposed was about to lie down. I went out at the great door and in at the stable door as soon as I could, and found him entirely dead. He must have died without a struggle. The owner engaged one of my horses to complete his journey. On harnessing, I observed that the collar which the sick horse had worn was too small, and objected to it being put on my horse; it was shifted and put on the other horse.

On making a *post mortem* examination of the dead horse, I found that the breast on the inside, and the lower part of the shoulder appeared to be much affected, as were also the lungs, a quarter part being turned black, with the appearance of great internal inflammation. There was no other appearance of disease or injury to be found in him, and from this I am led to infer that his death occurred in consequence of his wearing the small collar—nothing more. This should lead others to beware, and know that their collars are sufficiently large, and they may perhaps prevent much loss to the owners, and much needless suffering to that useful animal—the horse.

JOHN LADD.

Winthrop, Jan. 18, 1840.

Original.

SWINE.

MR. HOLMES:—I have noticed that people generally prefer male to female swine, when the calculation is to slaughter them at the age of 6 or 8 months, or even at 17 or 18 months. I have queried if this was not an error. Now it is well known that the females of all animals arrive at maturity sooner than the males, —of course, if slaughtered young, I believe generally with the same keep, that the female swine will be largest, if confined so as not to be injured by running off their flesh if they are not permitted to have pigs. But if allowed to have a litter when kept 17 or 18 months, before being slaughtered, will not some six or eight pigs well pay for what they may fall short in weight, if any, and for their extra keep when nursing. Allow the pigs to be nursed only until they are five weeks old, and if they are a tolerably good breed, they will surely be worth $1,00 each to eat, well baked, and there are very few who would find fault with

such a dinner, with good sauce. As at present advised, allow me for profit the female grunter, as they breed early if we choose, when to be slaughtered as above. But if kept longer, the male I know will eventually become the largest, so with boys and all other of the animal tribe. There has been slaughtered in my neighborhood several female swine at about the age of 18 months, weighing upwards of 400 lbs., but no male that I have heard of has come up to that weight so young. Those females were kept in a situation not to run at large—one of them had a litter of pigs, but was a poor milker. If wrong please put me right.

S. S.

Original.

LET THE PLOUGH MOVE WITH MAJESTY.

Mr Holmes:—I have heretofore mentioned the importance of a first rate plough. The difference between a good and a poor plough is greater than farmers imagine. Few ploughs are to be found of the proper length or the proper turn. The farmer wishes to turn over a furrow perfectly so that the grass stubble, vegetable matter, manure &c. may be completely covered with earth, and he wishes to do the same with the least possible amount of ox power; and indeed I wish for a plough that will so cling to the ground that the soil may be pulverized to a proper depth without hiring an extra hand to "bear on." Now where is the mechanic who can make a plough "just right," if such an one can be found in any part of the country let others practice after the same model so that every farmer may have a good plough. Common sense I should think would teach that most ploughs as now manufactured are worth nothing. If a farmer can find a superior plough so far he will be doing well. What next? It has often been said that our farmers cultivate too much land and that they are more ambitious to possess land than to cultivate it in a skilful manner. There is no slave upon earth that performs more drudgery than he who attempts to till a large number of acres encumbered with stumps, stones, roots and old logs. The farmer who annually makes strong efforts to rid his fields of those vexatious obstacles which oppose the plough in its course will certainly be independent in a few years. If all the farmers of Maine would follow this course who can calculate how much may be added to the value of the landed property of the State? But it costs too much. No! Money can not be more profitably expended by the farmer. With the aid of one of the best stump machines in use, crowbars, and occasionally a cask or two of powder all the obstructions may be cleared away upon an acre of land for less than the price of the produce raised upon the same in a single year. It may indeed be necessary to remove the stones a number of years successively, but this costs nothing, as they may be converted into an everlasting and substantial fence, and this every good farmer desires. Having obtained a plough of superlative good qualities and cleared off all obstructions to the same upon our fields, then indeed we may expect our agricultural operations to be both pleasant and profitable. Now a variety of questions may arise on the subject of ploughing. How deep should the plough run? How often should we plough? When is the best time to plough? With regard to the proper depth farmers may differ in opinion, undoubtedly we may err by ploughing too deep, but this is a fault which seldom happens. Shallow ploughing is always miserable husbandry. Some farmers whose soil is of a sandy texture do not plough but 4 or 5 inches in depth: Only think! a thin pillow of sand upon the surface of the earth badly ploughed! is this agriculture? If we can demonstrate by experiments to what depth different kinds of soil should be ploughed it will be of high importance. There can be nothing clearer than that farmers in general err very much by not ploughing their soil to a sufficient depth. But how often shall we plough? Some think that land may be ploughed too much, that frequent ploughing produces injury, others assert that frequent ploughing augments the fertility of the soil that at each ploughing the fresh earth gathers nutricious matter from the atmosphere. But he is the best farmer who gets the greatest number of dollars per acre with the least labor, always taking into the account the amount of fertility in the soil after raising the crop. Now if any farmer should destroy the fertility of a field by ploughing it too much it would teach us a great lesson and of course we should avoid over-ploughing as much as possible. In regard to the question when is the best time to plough? The answer may be at any time and all times when the farmer can perform the work, but I think that the atmospheric influence may be greatest during the summer months. To suffer manure on vegetable matter to lie exposed upon the surface is a great waste, but if a farmer wishes to plough his land more than once after applying his manure he can first plough in his manure, plough again and then cross plough immediately which will leave the manure covered with earth. Suppose the farmer can not get manure enough to apply to his tillage lands: let him appropriate, we will say six acres or any quantity he pleases to be managed as follows. If there are any obstructions to the plough upon the same clear them away thoroughly so that a complete unbroken furrow may be turned. Let this portion of land thus appropriated be kept in grass crops but let 1-3 of the same be annually turned under by the plough the first of July, just before the grass, if designed for hay, would be fit to cut. If a farmer has a plough made as it should be, he can completely cover the grass, which will augment the fertility of the soil in an eminent degree. When turning over the soil sow immediately grass seed in abundance. Perhaps some kind of grain should be sowed and mowed before frosts commence for fodder. Perhaps the grass seed will grow better if shaded by some kind of crop, but experiment can settle this case. The farmer who adopts this course will accomplish two purposes: first he will receive an abundant remuneration for all his labor in the form of hay; and secondly he will greatly advance the value and fertility of his lands without expense. I will close by observing that the farmer who is indefatigable in clearing away obstructions to the plough and changes his acres from grass to tillage and from tillage to grass often, will most certainly be happy and independent. "Speed the plough." R.

Rumford, January, 1840.

Original.

TO PREVENT SOWS FROM DESTROYING THEIR OFFSPRING.

Mr. Holmes:—It is often the case, from causes which I do not understand, that sows will destroy their pigs if not taken from them as soon as they come. I would call the attention of your readers to a method of *obliging* these not very amiable mothers to perform their duty, which has been practiced by several farmers in this vicinity, with invariable success.

The pigs must be taken from the dam, as soon as they come, and secured: the sow should be caught, and her hind and four legs tied together separately,—and a rope passed from both fore and hind legs and fastened to a beam or joist placed across the pen—and her feet may thus be raised a few inches from *terra firma*. She may also be muzzled, so that her jaws need not be put to any improper use. Her children may now be let in, and they are not generally too bashful to *help themselves*—welcome or no welcome—with a good relish. When the sow is fed, the pigs may be removed and the sow unfastened; after which she may be again tied as before and the pigs let in.—The pigs may occasionally be placed near the head of the sow, and it will be seen whether she is still disposed to injure them or not. If she does not seem inclined to hurt them, her jaws may be unfastened while they are with her, and if she does not manifest any disposition to bite them it may be supposed that she will not if unfastened. She need not however be liberated till it is supposed from all the appearances that the *younkers* are safe in her presence. This may be two days, generally not longer, when she will perform all the duties of the most tender mother of her race.

This method may require some watchfulness, and attention, but the saving of a fine litter of pigs, it is believed, will sufficiently repay. F.

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Editor:—In my first article I promised to illustrate more fully the public utility, and hence the great importance of a Press and a Publication, in our country, devoted to the improvement of Agriculture. What can be more laudable than the general circulation of a publication, the sole object of which is to diffuse among us practical and scientific *knowledge* on the most important and productive interests of our daily occupations? Those who doubt that great and important benefits must result therefrom to every class of our citizens, are a drawback or obstacle to that corresponding social and intellectual developement, necessary to a full fruition of all our natural resources and the advancement of the cause of science and civilization, and deserve to be classed to that stationary, impracticable, unenlightened unimproveable race, who believe the gross and palpable absurdity, that the *greater the knowledge* a man possesses of the business in which he is engaged, the more will he be *disqualified* to pursue it with advantage!! With those who can believe these propensities, and I blush to say they are too numerous among us, it would be vain and idle to reason—they can believe any thing which they wish—their error proceeds not from the head, but the heart—what they want is not the capability, but the inclination to discover truth.

It is a well known fact that before agricultural papers and books were circulated among and read by the eastern farmers, in New York, and the New England states, the average crop per acre was 10 bushels of rye, 20 of corn, 200 of potatoes, and one ton of hay. But what is the result now, since an enlightened System of Agriculture has been introduced through agricultural publications, the regular text-book by which every intelligent farmer in the east follows his daily farming operations? Why more than a double average in their crops, and though "book-farmers" they be, it is not seldom that they raise from 40 to 50 bushels of rye, from 100 to 125 of corn, from 400 to 500 potatoes and from 3 to 4 tons of hay per acre. I know many of my fellow mountaineers will doubt the truth of this, but I have seen the fact certified under oath of respectable persons, receiving the authenticated sanction of eastern Agricultural Societies.

Shall these facts—these examples, and immense benefits be lost to us? If agricultural publications have caused these beneficial results in the east, would they not have the same tendency to produce that improvement among us; and does not patriotism, philanthropy, and enlightened regard to our own interest all conspire to demand that we should exert ourselves by every means in our power, by our examples, by our instructions, and by our influence, to extend the circulation of a publication devoted to the diffusion of agricultural knowledge among us, into every farm-house in the country—a publication whose influence, while it may be productive of such incalculable good, can by no possibility be injurious to any person?—*Silk Culturist.*

GLEANINGS

IN THE ARTS AND PRACTICAL SCIENCES.

(Continued from our last.)

3. *Preservation of the Impressions.*

It is evident that, as the impression is produced by the agency of light on the compound of silver, when the paper is again exposed, the light will begin to act, and ultimately darken the whole, thus effacing the impression; hence the necessity of a preservative process. Two methods have been recommended by Mr Talbot, as applicable to the *chloride*, one by the iodide of potassium, the other by sea-salt. When solution of iodide of potassium is added to that of lunar caustic, a yellow iodide of silver is thrown down. The same is the case when the iodide is put on paper, previously covered with the chloride, and, provided the solution is strong, it acts also on the chloride when darkened, thus converting it to yellow iodide, which is not in the least affected by light; hence, by putting the paper with the impression through solution of the iodide, provided it is weak, the white chloride only is acted on, and being converted to iodide, is no longer liable to change. As, however, the iodide will act on the dark chloride, it is of the utmost consequence to attend to the strength of the solution, which should be such that it will not attack the faint parts of the impression. After the paper is passed through it, it should be kept for some time in water, to wash off the superfluous iodide of potassium, which, if left on, would gradually destroy the whole of the impression; indeed, even with this precaution, I find it extremely difficult to preserve them. The second method recommended by Mr. Talbot is merely immersing the paper in a solution of sea-salt. This process does not, however, seem to answer well; I have repeatedly failed in preserving the specimens in this way, and even when they are preserved, they are completely altered in their appearance, and deprived of their original brilliancy.

I have already stated, that I prefer the phosphate of silver for taking the impressions, not only because it is equally sensitive as the chloride, but gives a greater variety of shades. In addition to these, it has another advantage; the impressions are easily preserved. After various fruitless attempts, I at last found that the darkened phosphate is not soluble in ammonia, though, as is well known, the yellow phosphate is easily dissolved. I had, therefore, recourse to this for their preservation, and though I did not completely succeed at first, yet I at last did so, by attending to the precaution of washing off the ammoniacal solution, because, when left on, the impression gradually becomes darker and darker, and is ultimately destroyed, owing to the action of the light on it.—The method I now follow is to put the paper into a diluted solution of water of ammonia (one of the spirit of hartshorn to about six of water,) and leave it there till the yellow parts become white, showing that the phosphate is dissolved, after which it is washed

with water to carry off the whole of the ammonical solution. It should then, when nearly dry, be subjected to pressure till dried, by which it is prevented from wrinkling, and the impression retains its original sharpness, which, unless this is done, it is apt to lose by the fibre of the paper being raised by the repeated moistening.

Though the phosphate specimens may be preserved in this way, yet they do not retain their original appearance. Those parts whitened by the ammonia, owing to part of the silver being united with the paper, gradually acquire a faint reddish tinge,—but though altering the appearance, it does not affect the brilliancy, indeed, in some cases it rather improves it, by giving a pleasing tint, which contrasts well with the darker parts, and gives the appearance of coloring. I have also found that carbonate of ammonia answers equally well, and, being much cheaper, it will of course be preferred. I generally employ a solution, prepared by dissolving one part of salt in about four of water, in which the paper is kept for a minute or so, and then afterwards washed, and subjected to pressure, as already noticed. Impressions thus preserved acquire the same reddish tinge as those acted on by ammonia.

I have before stated the paper may be prepared by washing it over with a solution, procured by adding nitrate of silver to carbonate of ammonia. The impressions taken with that paper are easily preserved by merely washing them with water, to carry of the part not acted on by the light, which is another advantage in addition to those stated, for using the carbonate solution. Like the phosphate specimens, they also acquire a reddish tint.

Other preservative methods have been recommended, as, by covering the impressions with a yellow color, to prevent, as much as possible, the transmission of the chemical ray of the light; but those above stated, particularly when the phosphate or carbonate is used, are so simple and efficacious that it is unnecessary to allude to them.

Before finishing this part of the subject, I may here allude to a valuable practical application of photography, in diminishing the labors of the lithographer.—In communicating the impression of any object to the stone, as of a dried plant, or in copying an engraving, it is necessary to trace them on paper, and after again tracing them with the transfer ink, transfer them to stone. Now, by receiving the impression on paper by the photographic process, all the labor of the first tracing is avoided. But there is no necessity for using paper, as the impression may at once be communicated to the stone, which easily receives the phosphate, and which may therefore be prepared in the same way as the papers, and the impression also taken in the usual manner, after which it is traced over with the transfer ink. By this process not only is a great deal of labor saved, but the representation must be much more exact than when traced; for tho' by the latter the outline is correct, yet much is left to be afterwards filled in by the eye, whereas, by the photographic process, every, even the most minute filament, is distinctly and accurately laid down on the stone.*

Method of taking Impressions in which the lights and shades are not reversed.

By the different methods now described for getting photographic impressions, the lights and shades are always reversed, because, as it is by the action of the light that the compound of silver is darkened, wherever it is prevented from penetrating, the paper retains its original color. Though the impressions thus procured are accurate as to outlines, yet in many cases the representation is far from being pleasing; it is therefore a great desideratum to have a method of getting impressions in which there is no reverse, in fact, to give a true representation of the object, and in this I have succeeded by the use of the iodide of potassium. I have already stated, that when the darkened phosphate is exposed to the iodide, it is instantly converted to yellow, provided the solution is of sufficient strength; if weak, the action goes on slowly. In some impressions which I had attempted to preserve in this way, I observed that when exposed to light they began to fade, which induced me try the effect of light on darkened paper, soaked in solution of iodide, of such strength that it just failed to attack it instantly. In my first attempt I succeeded in bleaching the paper, but in my next I failed. On considering the circumstances under which these trials were made, I found that the only difference between them was, that in the first the paper was moist, in the last it was dry. Accordingly, on repeating the experiment with the paper moist, I again succeeded in getting a delineation of the object placed on the paper, as distinct and altogether as brilliant as those obtained by the other process.

The method which I now follow is, after preparing the phosphate paper, to darken it, then immerse it in solution of iodide of potassium, of such strength that it does not act instantaneously, and, *when still moist*, to expose it to light with the object on it, and continue till the exposed part of the paper becomes yellow. In this case, there is a tendency in the iodide to convert the dark phosphate to yellow iodide, which go on slowly, but is hastened by the light; of course, if the object on the paper is impervious to light, the impression is black throughout, but if it is of different density, so as to allow the light to be differently transmitted the impression presents the lights and shades as in the object itself; because those places behind the dense pieces retain their original blackness, while those behind the less dense are more or less bleached, just according to the transmission of the light. When imperssions thus procured are kept, they begin to fade owing to the slow but continued action of the iodide of potassium; hence the necessity of a preservative process. After repeated trials, I have found, that by far the simplest and the best is merely immersion in water, so as to carry off the whole of the iodide of potassium not acted on by the phosphate, and by which any farther action is completely prevented. By this method, the specimens do not lose in the least their original beauty, and they may be exposed to continued sunshine without undergoing the slightest alteration.

I have succeeded also in taking impressions with the chloride in the same way—but it is necessary for the success of the process, to use the solution of the iodide much weaker than for the phosphate, because the chloride is more easily acted on. In both cases it ought to be made of such strength that it just acts, and then, before using it, it must be weakened by the addition of a little water. For the phosphate, it will be found, in general, that 1 of salt to 10 of water, and for the chloride, that about 30 of water, will give a solution of the requisite strength. Of course, in preserving the specimens, the precautions as to washing and pressure must be attended to.

(To be continued.)

* For this method of applying the photographic process I am indebted to Mr. Nichol, lithographer, by whom lithograpic impressions, thus taken, were exhibited to the Society of Arts. As a proof of the value of this process, I may also mention, that on the evening of the 17th of April, when I exhibited a photographic specimen of dried ferns, it was, by Mr. Forrester lithographed, and impressions taken from it, in the course of two hours; had this been done in the usual way, it would have required many hours of labor, and after all not have given such accurate delineation.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

Smoking.—This process consists in exposing meat previously salted, or merely rubbed over with salt, to wood smoke, in an apartment so distant from the fire as not to be unduly heated by it, and into which the smoke is admitted by flues at the bottom of the side walls. Here the meat combines with the empyreumatic acid of the smoke, and gets dried at the same time. The quality of the wood has an influence upon the smell and taste of the smoke-dried meat; smoke from beech wood and oak being preferable to that from fir and larch. Smoke from the twigs and berries of juniper, from rosemary, peppermint, &c., imparts somewhat of the aromatic flavor of these plants. A slow smoking with a slender fire is preferable to a rapid and powerful one, as it allows the empyreumatic principles time to penetrate into the interior substance, without drying the outside too much. To prevent soot from attaching itself to the provisions, they may be wrapped in cloth, or rubbed over with bran, which may be easily removed at the end of the operation.

Salting.—The meat should be rubbed well with common salt, containing about one sixteenth of saltpetre, and one thirty-secondth of sugar, till every crevice has been impregnated with it; then sprinkled over with salt, laid down for 24 or 48 hours, and lastly, subjected to pressure. It must next be sprinkled anew with salt, packed into proper vessels, and covered with the brine obtained in the act of pressing, rendered stronger by boiling down. For household purposes it is sufficient to rub the meat well with good salt, to put it into vessels, and load it with heavy weights, in order to squeeze out as much pickle as will cover its surface. If this cannot be had, a pickle must be poured on it, composed of 4 pounds of salt, 1 pound of sugar, and 2 oz. of saltpetre, dissolved in 2 gallons of water.

Pickling with vinegar.—Vinegar dissolves or coagulates the albumen of flesh, and thereby counteracts its putrescence. The meat should be washed, dried, and then laid in strong vinegar. Or it may be boiled in the vinegar, allowed to cool in it, and then set aside with it in a cold cellar, where it will keep sound for several months.

Fresh meat may be kept for some months in water deprived of its air. If we strew on the bottom of a vessel a mixture of iron filings and flowers of sulphur, and pour over them some water which has been boiled, so as to expel its air, meat immersed in it will keep a long time, if the water be covered with a layer of oil, from half an inch to an inch thick. Meat will also keep fresh for a considerable period when surrounded with oil, or fat of any kind, so purified as not to turn rancid of itself, especially if the meat be previously boiled. This process is called potting, and is applied successfully to fish, fowls, &c.

To preserve fruits in a fresh state, various plans are adopted. Pears, apples, plums, &c. should be gathered in a sound state, altogether exempt from bruises, and plucked, in dry weather, before they are fully ripe. One mode of preservation is, to expose them in an airy place to dry a little for eight or ten days, and then to lay them in dry sawdust or chopped straw, spread upon shelves in a cool apartment, so as not to touch each other. Another method consists in surrounding them with fine dry sand in a vessel which should be made air-tight, and kept in a cool place.—Some persons coat the fruit, including their stalks, with melted wax; others lay the apples, &c. upon wicker-work shelves in a valted chamber, and smoke them daily during 4 or 5 days with vine branches or juniper wood. Apples thus treated, and afterwards stratified in dry sawdust, without touching each other, will keep fresh for a whole year.

The drying of garden fruits in the air, or by a kiln, is a well known method of preservation. Apples and pears of large size should be cut into thin slices.—From 5 to 6 measures of fresh apples, and from 6 to 7 of pears, afford in general one measure of dry fruit, (biffins.) Dried plums, grapes, and currants are a common article of commerce.

Herbs, cabbages, &c., may be kept a long time in a cool cellar, provided they are covered with dry sand. Such vegetables are in general preserved for the purposes of food, by means of drying, salting, pickling with vinegar, or beating up with sugar. Cabbages should be scalded in hot water previously to drying; and all such plants, when dried, should be compactly pressed together, and kept in air tight vessels. Tuberous and other roots are better kept in an airy place, where they may dry a little without being exposed to the winter's frost.—*Ure's Dictionary.*

New method of cleaning Glass. Reduce to a very fine powder, a piece of indigo, moisten a rag, apply it to the powder, and smear the glass with it. Wipe it well with a dry cloth.

LEGAL.

FIXTURES.

Are Fire frames when set, Stoves when used to warm rooms, stores, or shops, and kettles when set in arches what may be termed in law *fixtures.*

QUERIST.

Dec. 28, 1839.

We have no doubt that the aticles, situated as our correspondent describes them, are what are termed in law fixtures.

The Supreme Court in discussing the question, whether a *mill chain* being in the mill at the time, and essential to its beneficial enjoyment, passed by a deed of the mill, as part of the realty, say: "It is an ancient principle of law, that certain things which in their nature are personal property, when attached to the realty become part of it, as *fixtures*"—"Although the being fastened or fixed to the freehold, is the leading principle in many of the cases in regard to fixtures, it has not been the only one. Windows, doors and window shutters are often hung but not fastened to building; yet they are properly part of the real estate and pass with it; because it is not the mere fixing or fastening, which is regarded, but the *use, nature* and *intention.*"

We might refer to many authorities in support of an affirmative answer to this question, but we consider the reasoning of the Court in the case alluded to, Farrar and al. v. Stackpole, 6th of Green. Rep. p. 154, and Dane's abr. ch. 76, art 8, Sec. 39 as conclusive.

☞ Will our correspondent "Querist" furnish us with his other question. The one he sent us has been mislaid, or it would have been answered before.

PROCEEDINGS OF KEN. CO. AG. SOCIETY.

Original.

STATEMENT ON OATS & PEAS.—My crop of Oats & Peas on one acre of land, was raised as follows. In the fall of 1837 I broke it up. Previous to this it had been pastured, say for 50 years. In the spring following, I harrowed it and sowed to oats & peas. No manure was put on excepting 1 1-2 bushel of plaster.—Next spring (1839) ploughed and harrowed it, and sowed on about four bushels of Oats & Peas. Soon after they were up, sowed on about a bushel of plaster, which was all the manure that they had. I harvested them about the 20th of August, and had forty-nine bushels.

The soil was a *stony loam*, somewhat clayey, but not sufficiently so to be called a clayey loam.

Peas & Oats Dr. Estimate of Expenses.

Ploughing,	$2,00
Harrowing,	1,50
Seed,	2,00
Plaster and putting on,	50
Harvesting,	1,00
Thrashing,	3,00
	$10,00

Cr. By 49 bushels at 50 cts.	$24,50
Straw, worth	2,00
	$26,50
Deduct expenses,	10,00
Net proceeds,	$16,50

These Peas & Oats weighed 46 lbs. per bushel.

ALFRED CHANDLER.

Winthrop, Dec. 24, 1839.

Original.

ON RYE.—The land producing the crop of winter rye for which I claim a premium, was managed in the following manner. A year ago last winter I cut the wood off clean, and, throwed the brush into heaps. During the next summer I set fire to the brush heaps, and got a very light burn. On the 14th of September I sowed one bushel of rye on the acre, and harrowed it more lightly than I should a deep burn. The straw was very heavy, but the grain was considerably injured by the worm. The produce on one acre was twenty-five bushels. JOS. A. METCALF.

Winthrop, Nov. 25, 1839.

Original.

ON SEED CORN.—In 1834, I received a large kind of seed corn, which I planted the same year; but the season was too short for it to get ripe and hard. In 1836, I received some seed of a good kind from J. Tilton of Moumouth, which I planted with some Canada corn cross. I found it earlier for being mixed. I have accustomed myself to break off the earliest and best for seed, being particular to break off the earliest and best and also being very particular to break off those having two ears on a stalk, and preserve them carefully by hanging them up to dry.

E. FOLSOM.

Monmouth, Jan. 10th, 1839.

Original.

ON CORN. I submit for your examination my statement on one acre of corn which I entered for a premium. The soil is a hard gravelly loam, which had been cropped with the scythe several years and produced but a light crop of hay. In the fall of 1838 I commenced ploughing a lot of land, between five and six acres, and ploughed all excepting about one acre—the remainder the following spring. The first of May I put on sixty-six loads of coarse manure on the whole,—which is twelve loads to the acre,—of forty-five bushels each, and spread it on the furrows as evenly as possible. I then harrowed the ground three times over, with two smart horses, which left it in a good state for receiving the seed; then furrowed three feet apart, and dropped the corn in hills from two to three feet asunder, and put from six to eight kernels in a hill of the large Canada variety—from 12 to 16 rowed. It was hoed only twice, and the spires reduced to four and six to a hill. The stalks were cut and harvested in the usual manner. I had one acre of the ground measured, and it produced 136 bushels of ears of good sound corn. I have had some of the same kind of corn shelled, which gave some over a bushel of shelled corn to two bushels of ears I had also from this acre, nine bushels of ears of small corn, and one cart load of pumpkins.

The expense I will estimate as follows:

Ploughing in the fall of 1838,	$3,25
Harrowing in the spring of '39,	1,00
Planting, two days,	1,34
Seed,	,50
First hoeing, three days,	2,00
Ashing, and plastering in the hill,	,42
Second hoeing,	2,25
	$10,76

The corn stalks and butts will pay the expense of harvesting. I think the crop was injured eight or ten bushels by the great blow we had in September.

WALTER HAINS.

Winthrop, Dec. 1839.

Original.

ON CORN.—Having seen in the Farmer, that among other things for premiums, one is to be awarded for the best crop of corn on one acre, I send you the following statement respecting mine, hoping, if I do not prove to be the successful competitor, the cause of agriculture may not be injured thereby.

The soil is a good loam, a part of which is a little gravelly. It was ploughed in May after being well covered with long manure, and harrowed till fine. I then with a small horse plough furrowed north and south, 3 feet apart, and put old manure in the hills which were two feet apart in the rows, and planted, after sprouting the corn, on the 27th of May. It came up and looked well at first, but the cold weather in June did not forward its growth much. About the first of July it assumed a better color and took a start. I then hoed, carefully exterminating all weeds—and in a couple of weeks afterwards passed the Cultivator between the rows, followed by the hoe, taking care not to earth up the hills, but leaving the ground flat and even. I intended to have gone through with it once more, but its rapid growth and the nearness of the hills rendered it impossible.

It was well harvested and got in after being cut at the ground and shocked. The product is 115 bushels of sound corn, and four bushels of second rate. I have no doubt that had it not been for the August gale, which prostrated the whole piece, I should have obtained still more. This corn is a large 12 rowed kind—ears large, and near the ground. The half bushel I planted weighed 35 pounds, and was grown by me the year before on a part of the same land, at the rate of 102 bushels to the acre.

There were about 20 cords of manure used in all, the most of the piece not having had any for several years, and the last in potatoes.

I have kept an accurate account of the expenses of the crop, and find my corn has cost me a fraction over 46 cents per bushel.

RUFUS CHANDLER VOSE.

Augusta, Dec. 27, 1839.

Original.

ON BARLEY. I broke up my land in May 1838, and planted it with potatoes and corn without any manure. The same year I crossed ploughed the same. In 1839 I sowed a bushel and a half of two rowed Barley, which I received from Bowdoinham in 1838, and a bushel and a half of the old four rowed Barley on an acre of the said land, and I received from the seed of the two rowed barley sixteen and a half bushels, and seventeen from the four rowed barley, making in all thirty-three and a half bushels per acre. E. FOLSOM.

Monmouth, Dec. 30, 1839.

Original.

ON RYE. Having made an entry for your premium for the greatest crop of rye, I proceed to give you a statement of the manner of raising, &c. I commenced cutting off the trees and wood, it being a second growth, in January 1838, and something like two-thirds of the wood was cut—the remainder in June the same year. Limbed it, and hauled the wood off from two acres and ten rods of land. The wood cut on this land was ninety cords, and was sold for one dollar per cord standing. The land descended to the south and east, and was of a clayey soil or loam.

Expenses. The middle of August I set it on fire.

Two hands half an hour,	,25
One hand a day and a half, clearing,	1,50
Two bushels seed,	2,00
Sowing—and harrowing the same, which I did with a pair of four year old steers which were not very managable when I I began, but quite supple when I finished,	4,50
It was sowed about the last of Aug. 1838.	
Reaping,	3,37
Binding and stooking,	1,12
Carting to the Barn,	1,00
Cost,	$13,74

Credit. At or about the middle of October, 1838, the rye being of a luxuriant growth, and thinking it best to feed it, I turned in four cows, and kept them in three weeks, which I cousider worth 25 cents per week each, as they yielded milk equal to any time during the season, $3,00

Sixty-seven bushels and a peck of rye on the same at $1,12 per bushel which it is now selling for, is	75,32
	78,32
Deduct expense,	13,74
	$64,58

SIMEON CHASE.

East Winthrop, Dec. 26, 1839.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

COMMON SCHOOLS. No. 2.

Another cause of the slow progress of scholars in our common schools, is the deficiency in their instruction. This deficiency in instruction may arise from a *lack of competent teachers*, or from *unfitness of books*. As I use the term it means both. First I will notice the teachers. I would not be understood, by saying that there is a want of properly qualified teachers, that we have no good ones. We have not enough of them. We have those that are good—those that are good for nothing—and those that are worse than nothing. Many of them seem to think that nothing is required of them in the discharge of their duty further or higher than to hear a certain round of lessons every day, learn their scholars to read *fast*, stimulate them to answer all the questions in one book, and hurry them through another, as though the scholar's proficiency depended entirely upon the number of pages he runs over. Under instructions of this kind, scholars are placed year after year, and were it not that some of them have, themselves, discernment enough to discovers that the object of going over a lesson is to get the ideas contained in it, they would all remain in comparative ignorance. The course pursued by such teachers is not calculated to inform the understanding, but do degrade intellectual beings to a level with a lower order in animate existence. They treat children as though they were incapable of thought, or as though it were not necessary for them to think. They require them to repeat words without once naming to them that those words mean any thing. If a scholar answers his questions precisely in the language of the book, he has the praise of his teacher for being a correct scholar, though he may be as ignorant of the meaning of what he says, as the parrot, that said, "See Tom I ride." Such teachers have forgotten, or they never knew, that "a right beginning ensures a safe progress and a perfect end;" and that the pupil is never prepared for a second lesson, till he is perfectly master of the first. Lest I may be thought too severe, I will give some of the specimens of this *parrot manufacturing*, that have come under my observation. Perhaps some of these incidents will be recognized; but I name them only for the purpose of inducing teachers and scholars to think for themselves, and showing that there is a difference between *hearing lessons repeated*, and *communicating instruction*—a difference between *repeating words* and *receiving ideas*.—My motive is, not to excite feeling, but to direct the attention of those interested in this subject, to such deficiencies in instruction as is easily supplied. I once heard a master examine a class in punctuation; he read the questions as they are arranged in the book, and the scholars were equally exact to give the *answers* as they are in the book. After the examination was closed, the master informed the visiters how old the scholars were, how long it took them to learn the lesson, how much they had learned of other lessons, and that they knew nothing about this lesson when he commenced with them. One secretly doubted whether they knew then, and suggested to him, that he might as well ascertain. To do it, he opened his book to the page on which the several points were arranged in one column, and their names opposite in another; covering the names with his ruler, and pointing to the marks, he asked the names of them. Not one in the class, though they had been reading over these points every day, was able so to do so much as to call them by name. The scholars who had learned so much in a short time, knew nothing about what they had learned. He had simply repeated words of which they neither knew the meaning nor the application. This is a rare case; but it is an instance of the manner in which one of the primary lessons is sometimes attended to. I will state others which nearly correspond, some of which have occurred in schools under the care of those who have the reputatien of being good

teachers. Scholars often commit to memory and recite the tables of the vowel and consonant sounds, without being able by the sounds, themselves, to distinguish short *o* from broad *a*. They recite the rules for the management of the voice in reading, and are never taught a practical application of them. For instance; "A question not asked by an interrogative word should be closed with the rising inflection of the voice." This rule is committed to memory, and recited to the master, by the very scholars who are allowed to violate it, as often as an application of it occurs in their reading,—and till the habit of closing every sentence with the falling inflection is so fixed, that the scholar often thinks he has not control of his voice, to close a sentence in any other manner.—Scholars and teachers, (those who have *come up* under this kind of instruction) will answer correctly, that "A vowel is the sign of an articulate sound that can be uttered by itself;" that "A consonant is the sign of a sound that cannot be uttered without the aid of a vowel;" but ask them whether a vowel sound is simple or compound, and they are driven out of the track, and lost at once—perhaps will answer by saying, "I never heard that question asked before." They will answer promptly that "a syllable is a sound, either simple or compound, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice;" but require an example of a syllable that is a simple sound, or of one that is a compound sound; and they will not understand you. The definition of the terms *simple* and *compound*, they would generally be able to give, but have never thought of their having any meaning and application in this place. The modern method of communicating instruction by means of questions and answers must be acknowledged to be an improvement. The questions are a sort of guide to scholars in directing them to the leading principles of the science, and an assistance to the young teacher by enabling him to despatch more in the time, till he becomes so thoroughly master of his business as to do without them. But when scholars and teachers confine themselves wholly to the *language* of the book, there is comparatively little benefit derived from them. Take the common method of examining scholars in grammar or of "analysing" as it is called. The scholar is asked, "Why is this word a verb." Ans. Because it signifies to do, to be, or to suffer. Why in the imperfect tense? Because it expresses an action, being, or passion, either past and finished or remaining unfinished at a certain time past. Why in the potential mood? Because it expresses possibility, power, will or obligation.

Why is this word, *if* for instance, a copulative conjunction? Because it serves to connect and continue a sentence by expressing an addition, a supposition, a cause &c. Why is this word, *but*, a disjunctive conjunction? Because it serves not only to connect and continue a sentence, but to express opposition of meaning in different degrees. Most scholars give the above answers to the questions, and a majority of the teachers are satisfied with them. Some, even of the teachers would have been surprised to hear it stated that they are not correct and definite answers. In more than one instance I have heard it said, "that is the answer in the book" in proof of their correctness.—Now if there were not deficiency in the instruction, would scholars answer questions in this manner?—Would the same reason always be assigned for calling a word a verb? Under proper instruction would they not discover that the words *stand*, *walk*, and *are car*, *ried* are called verbs for different reasons; that *wrote*, and *were writing* are said to be in the imperfect tense for different reason? that *can go* and *should go* are in the potential mood for different reasons? that some copulative conjunction are used to continue a sentence by expressing one thing, and some, another? And would they not be able to point out the opposite meaning in sentences disjunctively connected and not be surprised to hear the question what is the opposite of meaning; because it is not in the book? I might go on and enumerate, till I had made a long catalogue longer than any one would be willing to read, of the inaccuracies and inconsistencies which arise from the incompetency or neglect of teachers, and which are of almost fatal consequences to the progress of scholars. They may be multiplied not only from grammar, but from geography and arithmetic. These being the facts, is it matter of surprise that scholars do not feel interested in their studies? If in the first lessons scholars get the idea that they are to look no farther than to give the answers in their books, and are allowed to go on in the same manner with lesson after lesson, how can it be expected that they will arrive at any very high standing, in regard to their acquirements? The mind by this process is exercised only in treasuring up words; the thinking, reasoning, comparing powers are not excited. The habit of sliding superficially over lessons is contracted, and so confirmed that they do not discover the most simple principles and truths, which by one accustomed to think, to examine and to investigate, would be seen at a glance. If it were only the waste of time occasioned by this procedure that we have to lament, the loss would be trifling. It is the inveterate habit acquired by the scholar, while he is losing his time, that effects his ruin. Many are the instances to be found, of persons to whom it is almost impossible to impart instruction in the branches of which they want a knowledge for the reason that their minds have not been properly trained. There is nothing to begin with; they are without principles, and without the habits necessary to the acquisition of them. They have studied grammar, arithmetic and geography for years, and still are ignorant of the principles of those sciences. I have seen young persons who have *come up* in this manner, and had the reputation of being good scholars, attempt the study of Natural Philosophy, and in fact, go through with it, and after all were so ignorant of Arithmetic and of the subjects to which they had been attending, as set to be able to find the power necessary to be applied at the long arm of a lever to balance a given weight upon the short arm, the length of both arms being given. I have heard persons who were pursuing this study give the law that regulates the increase and dimunition of light and heat, and of gravitation—that they decrease as the squares of the distances diminish—yet had no idea of the meaning of the term, *the square of the distance*. I will give one or two instances which have come under my observation showing how far some persons have continued in this hopless course. I would hope to be excused for the repetition of pronoun *I*. I am the hero of my own story. Perhaps I shall not incur the charge of egotism when I inform you that O. S. M. are the initials of Old School Master. To proceed, I was once in the company of a young man who had been for some time attending a *high school*—a good scholar of course, and too far advanced to be benefited by attending a town school, for one was in operation at the same time, and equally convenient to him. I found he had been attending to Natural Philosophy. He was quite free to converse, and I had a little curiosity to find out how much he was gaining by his school. It happened that a snowball was brought into the room in which we were, and placed in an empty basin that set upon the stove. We were standing near, and observed the common operation of the melting snow—that no water spread over the bottom of the basin till all the pores of the remaining unmelted snow were filled. I asked the cause of the water's rising as fast as it was formed, while there was room for it in the snow. He said after a while, that he was not able to tell. I suggested that it might be by the force of capillary attraction, the same power that raises water higher inside of a tube than on the outside. He thought it could not be the same, for it was 'the greater quantity of water on the outside of the tube, attracting that inside, which caused it to rise above a level, and there could be no such cause in the case of the melting snow-ball.' A young lady who had attended a high school in the same place, though under another teacher, had studied Astronomy, and upon coming into my school asked my opinion in regard to giving any further attention. I had not then the means of knowing how well she understood the subject, and told her, if she would join the class, I should be better able to give her my opinion after hearing a few lessons. The first question she was called upon to answer was, "Of what does the Solar System consist?" She gave the answer as in the book,—that 'in the system is an unknown number of bodies, opaque like the earth' &c. I asked what was meant by "*opaque like the earth.*" Her answer was, "round like the earth." As may be supposed, I came to the conclusion, that if the first answer was a specimen of the knowledge she had of the science, there was more to be learned. Both these individuals were persons of good intellect, the latter particularly, considerably above mediocrity. Many similar cases might be adduced to this point; but I have lengthened this number beyond my first design, and will conclude by saying that in my next. I will conclude this part of my subject.

O. S. M.

Winthrop.

MANURES.

Friend Holmes:—In your useful paper I see almost weekly more or less sensible and important remarks in relation to the subject of increasing the quantity and quality of manures The subject is so far from being exhausted, it has scarcely begun to be understood. As yet a very small number of our agriculturists have bestowed any *action* on the subject, if they have even any *thought*—I have taken my pen to speak to you and your readers on a single point as to managing what we have, as it were of necessity, in our possession.

In my neighborhood considerable grain is grown, & of course much straw furnished of which to make manure. Now it is generally agreed that long manure should be placed under the surface as much as possible the first year. But certain difficulties present themselves in doing this. For instance, when the amount of long manure is very great compared with the droppings and urine of the stables, and sheep and hog yards, much will be left uncovered by the plough, and more will be dragged to the surface by the harrow. Add to this, seed as carefully as you can, and do what you will, there will be more or less grain in the manure which will vegetate, as will also myriads of seeds of weeds &c. which will materially affect any crop to which such dressing is applied. Now if these evils can be remedied and the manure made much more efficient, perhaps some may be induced to attend to it. *It can be done.* The two past years I have manufactured the straw from which one thousand bushels of grain was thrashed each year, together with my stable, sheep and hog productions into *short* manure spring and fall, and that by, a process which destroys the vitality of every kind of seed. My mode is as follows:—As soon as the frost is out for some inches, in April, I commence forming a heap in the centre of each yard—to every layer of 12 inches I strew on quick lime, finely pounded, so that one barrel will be used in packing what will make four or five cords when fit for hauling. Having gone over the yard and collected all which is thawed, I wait till the whole is thawed, and finish my heap as before, to the height of six feet, *supplying such quantity of water as will slack the lime and prevent the ill effect of too high a temperature.* In from fifteen to twenty days it will be ready for carting. The fermentation should not be continued too long, or in other words, should still be active when the heap is spread and ploughed under.—A similar procedure is practiced in autumn with all the long and short manure I can collect. Were it not for the convenience of drawing out in the fall, I am not sure this would be a better mode, than to let the whole remain till spring. If the lime is finely broken, no mode divides it more evenly over the soil. Lime with me is expensive.

I am trying this year another mode. That is, a large heap is commenced a short distance from the stable door on which is daily carried the produce of the horse and cow stable and once a week of the hog pens, making use of all the straw, all these animals will pick over for their bedding, and then throwing on the heap—I hope by this mode either with or without lime to have this ready to draw out by sledding.

I shall be told all this management requires labor.—True, it does so, and if your readers have found a mode equally good, without, or with less labor I shall be glad to hear from them.

Many will excuse themselves on account of the cost of lime—I know there are those who dare not trust Providence with a barrel of lime.

Yours &c. JAMES BATES.

Norridgewock, Jan. 1840.

FARMING—NOT AN INFERIOR OCCUPATION.

Mr. Holmes:—It has long been the mortifying opinion of farmers, that their business was an inferior occupation. They have too long looked upon the commercial, and professional class of the community to be their superiors. They have acknowledged this opinion by their unwearied exertions to qualify their children for these vocations.

And when from their pecuniary circumstances, they could not give them what is termed a college education, they would take them to the sea-board and ransack every city and village in search of a place where their hardy sons might acquire popularity. And how is to be affected? Why, they must throw off their more comfortable clothes for dandy tights, get a clerk's berth in a dry-goods store if possible; otherwise he may take charge of retailing the striped pig. The effect is the same if they can make their hands, (which have grown wide and thick by usefulness,) imitate the claws of a monkey, and, make their whole person assume the appearance of one who never labored on a farm. I do not wish to be understood that I undervalue a good education. Far from it. But I hate this mushroom popularity. I ridicule the old foolish notion, that a farmer needs but little or no education.—That an agricultural paper to them is of no use, for they already know better than they do; that if they have a good scholer in the family they must make him a Lawyer, Doctor, or a Preacher, and leave the rest, who most need assistance to wander through the great Sahara of ignorance with no other guide than reason, (the star in the east.) This is a great evil brother farmers, and it is high time it was done away. The laborious exertions of the intelligent managers of our farming periodicals, have done much to do away the old fable, that farmers have no need of a scientific knowledge of things, to be successful in their farming operations. An observing traveller need not enquire whether this district or that has any one within it who takes a farming paper; the appearance of things will tell the story. If they have farming papers they will have compost heaps, and the once worthless alder swamp well drained and into grass. The people will be more intelligent; tell with confidence what plants will thrive best on this soil, and on that; and also what kind of manure is best for the different soils and plants.

And there cannot be a more pleasing exhibition, than to see, the bone and muscle of a nation, leaving the abodes of ignorance, and taking that place which nature has provided for them, at the right hand of intelligence, and wealth. For there is no class of people on the face of the earth, that can so readily attain to a high place in useful knowledge as the farmer.

The laws of nature, which he must observe to be

successful in his business, are a perpetual source of information. All that is necessary in addition to what nature has done for him, to make the farmer the most intelligent of human beings, is to make his business a science. Let the farmer once see the necessity of his children being taught the fundamental rules of farming from books; and the work would be done.

Every school district would have a social library, made up of farming papers; and every school house would be furnished with good specimens of all the kinds of rocks, earths, and shells, that the country affords. And it would be required of the teachers, that they should be qualified to teach Chemistry, and Geology. Farmers are these things so? If they are, not it is time we were about the work. I am a believer, and am to work with all my might and strength, laying the foundation of such regulations. With what success, remains yet to be learned. DENNETT.

York County. Buxton.

SUMMARY.

To Agents.

When Agents make remittances it is very important to us that they distinctly state to whom the money is to be credited, and at what Post Office each paper paid for is sent, as we cannot otherwise well find the name on our books.

When payment is made in produce, according to our terms, and left in the hands of Agents, information should in all cases be given us, so that we need not by any means call on the same individuals again. (See terms on the last page.)

☞ Agents who receive produce on our account may in all cases dispose of it for cash, at their discretion, if opportunity offers, and forward the amount to us.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION;

STEAMBOAT BURNT AND 111 LIVES LOST!

We have seldom been called to notice so terrible and distressing an occurrence as that which took place in Long Island Sound on the evening of Monday the 13th inst. The Steamboat Lexington left New-York at 3 o'clock of that day on her way to Stonington with 115 persons, (as far as now ascertained,) and laden with a full cargo of goods, among which was a large quantity of cotton. About half past seven in the evening, the appalling cry of fire was heard, and a most heart-rending scene occurred. Of the number on board the boat, which but a few hours before had left the wharf, blithe and happy, all but four were in eternity before the dawn of another day.

Since the above was written, we have received some additional particulars. A Steamboat had been dispatched by the proprietors of the Lexington to collect what baggage could be found in the vicinity of the wreck, and also what had been picked up along the shore. Several trunks and chests had been recovered, as was also the newspaper bag, the Captain's Desk, and several letters. A number of bodies were found in various places. Harndon's Express Car with a safe containing $18,000 in specie and $40,000 in Bank notes, and what money was entrusted to the care of the proprietor by the merchants of New-York, had not been recovered, and it was supposed to have sunk.

The reported number of lives lost does not appear to be in the least dimished by later accounts. There were but few persons on board from this State. We notice however the name of Mr D. Green, of Minot, Agent of the Minot shoe Manufacturing Company. A trunk with his name and residence marked upon it has been recovered.

Capt. Charles Hilliard is the only passenger known to be saved.

Capt. Comstock, of the Steam Boat Statesman, who was sent by the proprietors of the Lexington to cruise in the Sound, says that Mr. David Crowley, 2d mate, drifted ashore near River Head, about 20 miles East of Old Field Point, upon a bale of cotton, on Wednesday night at 9 o'clock, having been *forty eight hours exposed to the severity of the weather*, after which he made his way through large quantities of ice and snow before gaining the beach, and *then walked* three quarters of a mile to the house where he now is. His hands are little frozen, his feet and legs considerably so. He is not able to be moved at present. It appears next to an impossibility, considering the severty of the weather, but it is undoubtedly true.

Capt. Wm. Terrell, master of the sloop Improvement, was with his vessel, within 4 or 5 miles of the Lexington at the time she commenced burning, and thinks if he had immediately repaired to her assistance he could have saved a great number of lives. The reason he gives for not doing so is, *that he would have lost his tide over the bar* at the port to which he was bound, and accordingly pursued his inhuman course leaving upwards of 100 persons to die the worst of deaths. The circumstances of this unprecedented cruelty will hereafter be more clearly exposed.

The dwelling house of Mr E. Bailey of this town was discovered to be on fire on Saturday morning last. An alarm was given; the entire house was filled with smoke; and it was supposed that the flames had made such progress that the house must be inevitably burned. Most of the furniture in the lower part was therefore removed, and the doors and windows taken out. The fire however was found to proceed from the cellar, and by well timed exertions was finally subdued without its doing very great damage to the building. It caught under a hearth which had been brought out further than was contemplated when the house was built, in order to set a Fire Frame. This circumstance is mentioned that others who have Fire Frames set may be on their guard. Had the fire taken earlier in the night, or had it been discovered later, the result must have been otherwise.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF MAINE, FOR THE POLITICAL YEAR, 1840.

JOHN FAIRFIELD, Saco, *Governor.*

Council.—Gowen Wilson, John Webb, Benjamin F. Eastman, Alpheus Lyon, Nathan C. Fletcher, John Burnham, Micah J. Talbot.

THOMAS WHITE, *Messenger to the Governor and Council.*

PHILIP C. JOHNSON, *Secretary of State.*

DANIEL WILLIAMS, *Treasurer.*

AENER B. THOMPSON, *Abjutant General.*

RUFUS McINTIRE, *Land Agent.*

THOMAS SAWYER, *Surveyor General.*

SENATE.

STEPHEN C. FOSTER, *President.*

1st *Senatorial District.*—Timothy Shaw, Simeon Barker, John G. Perkins.

2d. Otis C. Gross, Ira Crocker, Philip Eastman, Levi L. Totman.

3d. William M. Reed, James Erskine, Isaac Reed, Moses Tibbetts.

4th. Richard H. Vose, Elijah Barrell, Joseph Eaton.

5th. John True, Jonathan Merrill.

6th. Jonah Holt.

7th. Thomas Robinson.

8th. Stephen C. Foster, *President.*

9th, Levi Bradley, Samuel H. Blake.

10th. Franklin Smith, Joseph Philbrick.

11th. Alvan Bolster, David Hammons.

WILLIAM TRAFTON, *Secretary.*

ALBERT G. FOBES, *Assistant Secretary,*

ELISHA KEEN, *Messenger.*

WILLIAM BRACKETT, *Assistant Messenger.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Esq., *Speaker.*

County of York.—Gilman L. Bennett, Parsonfield; Abner Burbank, Limerick; Samuel Dam, Newfield; Isaac Deering, Waterborough; William Foss, Buxton; Tristram Goldthwaite, Biddeford; Nathaniel Hanscom, Elliot; Levi Hanscom, 3d, North Berwick; William McIntyre, York; Daniel Jones, Kittery; Hiram Joy, Limington; Jesse Kimball, Lyman; Joseph M. Littlefield, Wells; Lyman Littlefield Alfred; John P. Lord, S. Berwick; Nath'l J. Miller, Hollis; John T. Paine, Sanford; James Perkins, Kennebunk Port; Sam'l Thomson, Acton; Sam'l Trafton, Cornish; Stephen Webber, Shapleigh; Thomas Wentworth Lebanon.

County of Cumberland.—David Allen, New Gloucester; William Buxton, North Yarmouth; Theodore Curtis, Freeport; Oliver B. Dorrance, Portland; Ebenezer Everret, Brunswick; William Pitt Fessenden, Portland; Ebenezer Hayden, Raymond; Jacob Hazen, Jr., Bridgton; Samuel Ingalls, Baldwin; Robert Johnson Jr., Gorham; Joseph Larrabee, Scarborough; Sylvanus R. Lyman, Portland; John Megquire Portland; Samuel Merrill, Cumberland; Daniel Merrill, Falmouth; Charles Millet, Minot; George Perley, Gray; Benjamin Quinby, Westbrook; Paul Randall, Harpswell; Samuel Rich, 3d, Standish; Amos Sawyer, Pownal; Sargent Shaw, Windham; Hiram Staples, Cape Elisabeth; Jonathan Strout, Durham; Elisha Trowbridge, Portland; Ebenezer Witham, Danville; Daniel Weston, Otisfield.

County of Lincoln.—Nathaniel Carlton, Whitefield; Joseph Clark, Waldoborough; Simon Elliot, Bristol; Jason Fuller, Boothbay; Philip M. Garcelon, Lisbon; Benjamin Goodwin, Dresden; Job Gray, Bowdoinham; Nathaniel Green, Topsham; Samuel Hills, Union; Wait W. Keene, Bremen; Iddo K. Kimball, Thomaston; Joshua Linnekin, Washington; Freeman H. Morse, Bath; Barker Neal, Wiscasset; Edward O'Brien, Warren; Ebenezer Otis, St. George; Norton P. Parsons, Edgecomb; William Perry, Bowdoin; Benjamin W. Plummer, Alna; John Q. Reed, Nobleborough; Samuel Sewall Phipsburg; Joel Small, Wales; John Thwing, Woolwich; Thaddeus Weeks, Jefferson; Life Wilson, Thomaston.

County of Hancock.—Robert Berry, Trenton; Jacob Dodge, Sedgwick; John S. Dodge, Mt. Desert; Aaron P. Emerson, Orland; Roswell Pitts, Dedham; Sewall Lake, Bucksport; Benjamin Moore, Gouldsborough; Solomen J. Treworgy, Ellsworth; Samuel Whitmore, Deer Isle; Jeremiah Wardwell, Penobscot.

County of Washington.—Henry Bailey, Columbia; Ichabod R. Chadbourne, Eastport: Benjamin D. Eastman, East Machias; Ebenezer Fisher, Jr., Charlotte; Sanford M. Hunt, Lubec; Elias Kelsey, Calais; William Nichols, Cherryfield; Isaac J. Stevens, Machias; Wm. Delesdernier, Baileyville.

County of Kennebec.—John Blanchard, Pittston; John B. Clifford, Sidney; Ebenezer F. Deane, Gardiner; John Haines, Readfield; Ezekiel Holmes, Winthrop; Jacob Main, Belgrade; Benjamin F. Melvin, Hallowell; David McGaffy, Mt. Vernon; John Otis, Hallowell; David W. Perry, Litchfield; Luther Severance, Augusta; Amos Stickney, Vassalborough; Benjamin Swan, Augusta; John B. Swanton, Windsor; Joshua S. Turner, Leeds; Matthias Weeks, Clinton; Erastus O. Wheeler, Waterville; Augustine Blake, Monmouth.

County of Oxford.—Charles Andrews. Turner; John W. Dana, Fryeburg; James H. Farnum, Rumford; Peter Gerry, Waterford; Lazarus Hathaway, Paris; Timothy Hasting, Bethel; John Higgins, Porter; Williard Kelsey, Livermore; Asa Kimball, Gilead; John J. Perry, Oxford; Noah Prince, Buckfield; Ebenezer Seavey, Brownfield; Simon Stevens, Norway; Joseph Tobin, Hartford; Farewell Walton, Peru.

County of Somerset.—Allen Baker, Solon; Jonathan Blake, Athens; Abner Coburn, Bloomfield; Thomas Conner, Fairfield; Benjamin Daggett, Palmyra; George C. Getchell, Anson; Warren Hill, New Portland; Josiah Hinkley, Mercer; Melzar Lindsey, Norridgewock; John Morrill, Madison; Richard Person, Canaan; John Ward, Ripley.

County of Penobscot.—Elisha H. Allen, Bangor; Noah Barker, Exeter; Charles Beal, Kirkland; Zebulon Bradley, Charleston, Joseph W. Eaton, Plymouth: Hannibal Hamlin, *Speaker* Hampden; William C. Hammatt, Howland; Isaac P. Hayner, Passadumkeag; Abiel W. Kennedy, Orono; Samuel W. McMahon, Eddington; Nathan Nickerson, Orrington; John L. Robinson, Corinth.

County of Waldo. Stephen Barrows, Camden; Benjamin F. Blackstone, Belfast; John Croxford, Jackson; Jason Dodge, Liberty; William Doyle, Northport; John Durham, Waldo Plantation; Bradford S Foster, Freedom; Ebenezer Haley, Frankfort; George Lermond, Hope; Dennis L. Milliken, Burnham; Lewis Pitcher, Belmont; James Smith, Vinalhaven; Henry Staples, Prospect; Ebenezer H. Thomas, Lincolnville; Moses True. Montville.

County of Franklin. Alanson B. Caswell, Farmington; Philip A. Eastman, Strong; Roger Elu, New Sharon; John Gilkey, Freeman; Charles Heath, Madrid; Francis Lawrence, Canton; David Mitchell, Temple; Cyrus Pierce. Chesterville; John Toothaker Jr., Philips; Josiah Willard, Wilton.

County of Piscataquis.—Hiram Douty, Sangerville; Thomas Proctor, Dover.

County of Aroostook.—Shepard Carey, Houlton; Nehemiah Leavitt, Smyrna.

Elbridge Gerry, of Waterford, *Clerk.*
Joseph Hockey, of Freedom, *Ass't Clerk.*
William M. Saunders, *Messenger.*
Benjamin Patridge, } *Ass't Messengers.*
Clark Megquire, }
Philip C. Johnson, Jr. *Page.*

The Clergymen of Augusta and Hallowell officiate as Chaplains in rotation.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

On Thursday, 16th inst. but little business of general interest was accomplished in either House. In the House on Friday, the committee on elections reported in favor of the claim of Augustine Blake to a seat in the House from the town of Monmouth. The report was accepted and Mr Blake was qualified and took his seat.

On Saturday, the 18th, the two Houses met in convention for the purpose of choosing a State Treasurer, when Daniel Williams of Augusta was elected.

In Senate, on Monday Jan. 20, a communication was received from the Secretary of State, transmitting the returns from the several Banks in the State. Referred to the committee on Banks and Banking.

In the House Mr. Carey presented the petition of Henry Doe and als of Aroostook for the privilege of cutting timber, and stating that without this privilege they are not able to support their families. Referred to a select committee. The Secretary of State was instructed to communicate to the House a statement of the expenditures on the Insane Hospital, and also any estimate of the expense of completing the same which may have been heretofore made.

In Senate Tuesday Jan. 21, finally passed—Resolve in favor of Richmond Loring.

In the House the committee on elections reported a resolve in favor of George Small. The name of George Small was struck out, and Simeon Safford inserted, and the Resolve was then passed.

Finally passed—Resolve in favor of Richard Loring.

Jan. 22, Finally passed—Resolves for the relief of Alexander Thomson—for authenticating the Probate records of the County of Cumberland.

Loss of the Ship Harold at sea by Fire, and five persons by Drowning. Mournful tidings have been received in Boston, by S. Austin, Jr. the consignee of the vessel, of the destruction by fire, of the line Ship Harold, Capt. Howes, from Calcutta for Boston, on the 25th of October last.

Capt. Howes, Mr. Davidson, Mr William Austin supercargo, Mr Blunt, second officer, and the remainder of the crew, in all seventeen in number, after being seven days in the long boat, landed at a place thirty miles north of Pernambuco.

"We learn by a private letter from New Haven dated Monday noon, that the Court has decided in the case of the Africans of the Amistad, that they should be delivered up to the Executive of the United States, to be returned to their homes in Africa; that the cabin boy, Antonio, should be delivered to the Spanish Minister, as the *property* of the heirs of Capt. Ferrar, and that Lieut. Gredvey should have 33 1-3 per cent salvage on vessel and cargo.

Hon. Marcus Morton (dem.) has been elected Governor of Massachusetts by a majority of one vote. The report of the committee on the votes have declared him elected, and has been accepted in the Senate by a vote of 32 to 7, and in the house on Thursday by 454 to 45.

N. P. Tallmadge was elected a member of the U. S. Senate, on Tuesday, January 14, by the New York Legislature. In the Senate the vote was 19 to 11—House 69 to 59.

The small pox is prevailing to some considerable extent in Philadelphia, and the papers of that city urge the immediate resort of the inhabitants to vaccination.

There are in Gardiner, as we learn from the Spectator, six dams across the Cobbosse, and might be two more: there are 16 saws for sawing lumber, four shingle, five lath and three clapboard machines, all in operation. Messrs. Richards & Hoskins' paper mills is said to be the largest establishment in the State, turning out $50,000 worth of paper per year.—Ken. Journal.

One of the New York papers states that a new epidemic has broke out in that city. Many persons have been attacked with a kind of blindness, which disenabled them from perceiving any money in their pocket books The malady has prevailed here for some time, and a *hospital* has been erected for the patients.

Mexico. In addition to the repeated rumor that the Texans and Federalists have taken Matamoras, there is also a rumor that a bloody revolution has broken out in the city of Mexico, in the midst of which Bustamenta was deposed. The standard of Federalism was being raised throughout the States of Mexico, wherever heard from.

The New Orleans Sun of Dec. 24, states that Mr Richard Hagan of that city had been murdered in an encounter, with Mr Lyle, the Mayor of Natchez. The particulars are not yet fully known to the public.

The Small Pox has broken out in Fairfield, at Kendall's Mills. Five cases had occurred.

No cases have occurred at N. Sharon, for some time past.—*Skowhegan Sentinel.*

The campaign has again been opened in Florida.—Col. Garland, in command of eleven companies of the 1st and 2d Infantry, passed through Patterson's Hammock from west to east, without meeting any signs of Indians. Col. Davenport with the 2d column, composed of Dragoons, artillery and 6th infantry, has commenced operations south of the St. Augustine Road. It is feared that, notwitestanding the whole of Middle Florida is covered with troops, no Indians will be discovered.

Fire and Loss of Life. We learn from the Savannah Republican, that the house of Mr Samuel Scoven in Springfield, Geo., was destroyed by fire a few nights since, and horrible to relate, his young son aged four years, and a black boy perished in the flames.

A party of one hundred emigrants from the pine clad mountains of Norway, passed through Chicago a short time since, to settle in Wisconsin.

The Detroit Advertiser states that there are no signs of any new outbreak on the Canada frontier, and that American citizens will only sympathise again, when the Canadians themselves show a disposition to do their own fighting.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Society have awarded a premium of one hundred dollars to David Lee Child, Esq. for his successful culture and manufacture of the sugar beet.

Fatal Accident.—A few days since some sportsmen were on the stand for deer in Suffolk county, L. I. when one of them heard something stir in the bushes. He pointed the gun towards the spot and fired. On advancing, he found that the charge had entered into the body of a man named Seamen, who was engaged in picking winter green berries. Seamen soon after expired.

The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, has funds to the amount of $19,031 56, principally invested in Bank stocks. It is gratifying to know that a really benevolent institution has at command the means of being useful.

From Europe. The packet ship Garrick arrived at New York, bringing London papers to Dec 13 and Liverpool to 14.

Cotton is a little lower, but in other respects the news is favorable.

The King of Denmark died Dec. 8. He was born in 1762, and ascended the throne in 1808. He had consequently reigned 32 years.

Christian Frederick, half brother of the deceased, was proclaimed his successor.

The French in Africa were hard pressed by their enemies, and had mostly retired into Algiers where they expected to be attacked by 20,000 Arabs. The French however would soon receive reinforcements which would enable them to assume the offensive.

Married,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by Samuel P. Benson, Esq. Mr James H. Macomber of Readfield, to Miss Mary Jane Billington of this town.

In Readfield, on Wednesday evening last, by Sam'l P. Benson, Esq., of this town, Mr. Giles Straw of Garland, to Miss Elvira H. Macomber of Readfield.

In this town, by Rev. Mr. Ingraham of Augusta, Mr John I. Tinkham to Miss Mary S. Blake.

In Readfield, 6th inst. by Rev. W. C. Larrabee, Parker Tuck, Esq. Attorney at Law, Ellsworth, to Miss Lucy Ann, daughter of Rev. James Williams.

In Wilton, George Crocket, Esq. of Stetson, to Miss Mary S. Mooer.

In Brunswick, Bailey Curtis to Miss Prudence B. Freeman.

In New York, Isaac Preble of Bowdoinham, to Miss Ruth Ann Lynch of Bath, Me.

Died,

In Greene, on the 4th ult. Miss Rhoda Ann, daughter of Mr. Thadeus Sawyer, aged 16 years 4 months.

In Hope, Henry S. Dearborn, Esq. aged about 26, who studied the profession of the law in this village and was admitted to practice at the bar in Waldo Co. He was formerly a physician in Monmouth.

In Eden, 1st inst. Mary, wife of Capt. Joseph Cousins, formerly of Kennebunk, aged 49. Her death was very sudden and unexpected.

At Livermore Falls, the wife of Jesse Wadsworth, Jr.; Mary, wife of Nath'l Mayo.

In Livermore, John W. Fuller, aged 19; Miss Judith Sias, aged 20; also a daughter of Rev. Robert Morrill.

In Canton, 7th inst. Mr. Wm. Haskell, Jr. aged about 30.

In West Gardiner, 9th inst. Hannah, wife of James Lord, in her 76th year—a native of Newburyport.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday Jan. 13, 1840.

(From the New England Farmer.)

At Market 650 Beef Cattle, 130 Stores, 1050 Sheep, and 40 Swine.

Beef Cattle—We quote to correspond with last week—first quality $6 25; second 5 50 a 6; third 4 50 a $5 25.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess $5 50, No. 1, $5.

Stores—Very few sales effected.

Cows and Calves—We notice a few sales—$27, 32, 35 and 40.

Sheep—Lots were sold at $2 25, 2 75, 3 50, 4 25, and 4 50.

Swine—Those at market were peddled at from 4 to 6c.

THE WEATHER.

Range of the Thermometer and Barometer at the office of the Maine Farmer.

1840.

Jan.	Thermom.	Barometer.	Weather.	Wind.
17,	1* 12 6		F. F. F.	N.W. N.W.
18,	5* 8 8		F. F. F.	N.W. N.W.
19,	0 — 22		F. C. C.	S.
20,	26 33 31		C. C. C.	S SW. SW
21,	26 44 42		F. C. F.	S . NW.
22,	12 23 13	29,7 29,8 29,7	C. C. S.	N.E. N.E.
23,	4 9 14	29,3 28,9 28,7	S. S. S	N.E. NNW.

F. for Fair weather; C. cloudy; S. snow; R. rain. The place of these letters indicate the character of the weather at each time of observation—viz. at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset. * Below zero.

The direction of the wind is noted at sunrise and sunset.

SOMERSET CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Somerset Central Agricultural Society will be held at the Academy in Bloomfield, on Saturday Feb. 1st at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of choosing officers, and attending to such other business as may come before the Society. An address may be expected in the afternoon.

Per Order. Eben Weston, Rec. Sec.

Notice.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of hand dated February 9, 1839, for $22,23, given by me to Franklin Weeks or S. Crane of New Sharon. Said note was obtained unjustly and without consideration, and I shall not pay it. JOHN MASON.

New Sharon, Jan. 20, 1840. 3w3

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 1st Tuesday of January, A. D. 1840.

Isaac Bowles administrator of the Estate of Francis J. Bowles late of Wayne, in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administrator, give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Tuesday of Febuary next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. *H. W. FULLER, Judge,*

A true copy. Attest: *J. J.* Eveleth, Register pro tem.

Honey—Beard's Box Honey.

20 TONS of Beard's Patent Box Honey in the comb wanted, for which 15 cents per pound will be given. It will be taken in any town within the State where five hundred pounds will be collected in one place in said towns free from damage. Taken in the Fall and Winter of 1840. Information of the above given through the Maine Farmer or to the subscriber, post paid.

EBENEZER BEARD.

New Sharon, Dec. 24, 1839. 3w1

Cooking, Franklin, Box, Parlor Stoves, &c. &c.

THE subscribers have for sale Granger's elevated rotary Cooking Stove—a new article and highly approved. Also the improvd Rotary—the Conical, the Perfect and improved Premium—Rathburn's and Stewart's Premium, and Spaulding's Rising Grate. Also James', which will be sold very low. Franklin Stoves, suitable for Parlors, Sleeping rooms, Offices, Stores, School Houses, &c. Seven different sizes Box Stoves. Fire Frames, a variety of patterns and Sizes. Cauldrons, Oven, Boiler and Ash Mouths. Sheet Iron, at wholesail or retail. Russia and English Iron. Funnel, of any size wanted. Sheet Zinc; do Lead.

Sheet iron, Tin plate and Copper work done promptly and with neatness.

All kinds of repairing in the tin ware line done on short notice. SAM'L. CHANDLER,

JOHN H. HILL.

Winthrop, Dec. 4th, 1839. 47

Swine, Pigs and Bees for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale at his farm in Winthrop, an assortment of swine and shoats. These swine comprise most of the improved breeds such as Bedford—Tuscarora—Berkshire, Mackay and Improved China. He has four pairs of pigs, now three weeks old, from a cross of Bedford and Berkshire. He will also have for sale in the course of the season, pigs from Mr Hains full blood Berkshire,—Mr Glidden's Tuscarora, and also other breeds.

Also one of Beard's Bee Houses, well stocked with bees and their honey. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms. JOHN KEZER, Jr.

Winthrop, Jan. 1840. 2

Improved Swine.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he intends keeping his full blooded Berkshire Boar for the use of Sows the ensuing winter at his farm in Wales. This animal was selected by me in Liverpool, England, in June 1838, and brought to this country under my personal care. The stock of this Boar is universally approved of where it is known. Those who are desirous of improving their breed of Swine will do well to call and see for themselves.

Terms—Two dollars cash for the season. Sows that are brought from a distance which may be found necessary to leave for a time will be well tended, for which 50 cents per week extra will be charged.

JOHN LOMBARD.

Wales, Dec. 15, 1839. 48

Notice.

WHILE driving sheep through the town of Winthrop on the 24th of Dec., a Ram came into the flock near Mr. Sears', which the owner can have by calling on the subscriber. SAMUEL STEVENS.

East Monmouth, Dec. 30, 1839. 52

MISCELLANEOUS.

Original

Mr. Holmes :—I have noticed with much interest, some remarks in your late paper on the evils of using Tobacco, but the writer dwelt more on the use of it in the shape of snuff than in any other way. I have for a long time considered the use of this narcotic poison, as doing immense evil in our land particularly among the young. How frequently we see them with the quid in their cheeks or a long nine, or pipe in their mouths strutting through the street corrupting the atmosphere around them, this is not all, they are destroying their own energies of body and mind, for it is the testimony of the most respectable Physicians in the land that tobacco taken in any form weakens the body, enervates the mind, the use of it is a practice dirty, filthy and ungentlemanly, and ought to be immediately abandoned by every one, who has any regard to his own respectability and happiness, or the comfort of others.

I have written the above for the purpose of introducing the foliowing extract from a Poem delivered by Rev. Charles S. Adams before the Anti Tobacco Society, at Harwich, Mass. which I find in my Sailor's Magazine for Jan. 1840; and if you can find room for it in your valuable paper it would gratify me much, and may save some one from the horror of nervous maladies. S. S.

Winthrop, Jan'y. 17, 1840.

"And then, my friends, just think there's naught exceeds
The filth that from the chewer's mouth proceeds.
Two ounces chewed a day, 'tis said, produce
A half a pint of vile tobacco juice,
Which, if continued five and twenty years,
(As from calculation it appears,)
With this foul stuff would near five hogsheads fill,
Besides old quids a larger parcel still.
Nor am I with this calculation done :—
He in that time has chewed a half a ton—
A wagon load—of that which would of course
Sicken a dog, or even kill a horse.
Could he foresee, but at a single view,
What he was destined in his life to chew,
And then the product of his work survey,
He would grow sick and throw his quid away.
Or could the lass, ere she had pledged to be
His loving wife, her future prospect see;
Could she but know that through his mouth would pass,
In this short life, this dirty loathesome mass,
Would she consent to take his hand for life,
And, wedded to his filth, become his wife?
Nor is this all—this dirty practice leads,
To kindred habits and to filthy deeds.
Using this weed, an able statesman thinks,
Creates a thirst for stimulating drinks.
Full many a one (who envies him his lot?
Smokes, and chews, and drinks, and dies a sot.
If you would know the deeds of him that chews,
Enter the house of God and see the pews.
The lady's parlour, carpet, painted floor,
The chimney piece and pannels of the door,
Have all in turn been objects of abuse,
Besmeared and stained with his tobacco juice.
I've seen the wall, beside a certain bed
Of one who chews tobacco—near the head—
Bedaubed and blackened with this hateful juice,
While near it lay old quids for future use.
I've seen the woman who loved snuff so well,
(How much she took no mortal tongue can tell,)
Pick up old quids and dry them by the fire,
And grind them up to satiate her desire.
I've seen the bride upon her wedding gown
The dirty pipe and filthy weed lay down,
And then prepare the hateful thing to smoke,
Before she had the nuptial silence broke;
And, like a daughter true of mother Eve,
Her new-made husband she did not conceive
Was constituted *head*, and not a *limb*,
She smoked herself, and gave the pipe to him;
And he, like Adam, in submission true,
Took from her hand the pipe, and smoked it too."

Original.

LARGE NEWSPAPERS.

Friend Holmes :—What a country is this! Every thing bears the impress of the latter moiety of Crockett's motto—"*go ahead.*" Emulation seems to inspire both nature and art. Here nature has bestowed her mightiest works; but art would fain keep pace. Nature has here bid her majestic rivers flow—but art has its stupenduous canals. Nature rears mountains—art monuments. Nature flies on the wings of the wind—but art's locomotive train outstrips her. But art, in these latter days, has produced a trio of mammoth sheets, yclped Newspapers; and in vain look we to nature to find that which is exactly homogeneous.—Though not an emblem which will apply in *totidem verbis*, yet, if the comparison be not extravagant, they may be likened to the starry firmament as it relates to space, nor are the twinkling orbs by which it is illuminated, unfit emblems of the varied grades of intellect that light up and illumine their more than ample folds.

The sheets above referred to, which hebdomadally appear, are the Brother Jonathan, Boston Notion, and the New World, which have almost simultaneously made their ingress into this ultra land. Brother Jonathan, like the country whose cognomen it bears, was not only large in its youth, but expands with age.—And now, like many *biped* Jonathans, has "*got married*"—taken another half-better or worse, I know not. The Boston Notion is not a mere *notion*, although it may be a little *notional*, but a mammoth conception—a vast idea—or rather a vast collection of ideas. And the New World is not merely an isolated world, but a world of worlds—gay and serene, political and moral, domestic and foreign, theatrical and literary.

But I am wandering. I took my pen to say, that, in a country like this, where industry is or should be the basis of usefulness, papers of the above dimensions, filled with their usual quantity and quality of matter, are not, or should not be by the people required.—There is a motto still extant, and which amounts to an axiom, that "what is worth doing is worth doing well." But who among the yeomanry, the people, who are or should be producers, rather than dandies, "loafers" and idlers, can find the time wherewithal to thoroughly peruse, or to well read a publication of dimensions so extravagant. Or should they be read, in what consists the advantages by which to counterbalance the disadvantages of tastes thus perverted. Mankind are pleased with the fanciful and marvelous, and he who acquires a relish for the light, unmeaning—I was about to say *trash*—matter with which these sheets are usually filled, will disdain the more useful and solid. A taste for reading and study should be cultivated; but let it be a taste for that which shall not only please but instruct. Time that intervenes between the hours of labor should be employed in reading, but let it be of that kind which, if its meaning be retained, shall be beneficial. Far better is it for the farmers and mechanics to peruse thy humble missive, or those publications and books that treat of those subjects which shall be of use in the pursuance of their avocations, or those whose contents shall be instructive to the mind, than to wade through a long drawn out romance, or an elaborate fiction.

But, mayhap, my temerity has led me too far, for, should the proprietors of these sheets, in their wrath, unfurl the folds of one, and draw it as a curtain before the face of the bright luminary of day, we might say, "Othello's occupation's gone"—farming undone, and,—but stay! A cheering thought breaks through the gathering gloom. Let the vernal rays of that orb whose light and heat quickens all nature into life, be intercepted, and the materials from which, and the "*man power*" by which these sheets are produced, would be no longer available. Yes, farming is the basis of all occupations; and he who thwarts its advancement, either by enticing from it those whose minds should be employed in acquiring that scientifical knowledge by which their toil should be directed, or by catering for those depraved prejudices, which would fain believe it to be disreputable, and beneath the exalted pretensions of a gentleman, undermines the very foundation of her own existence. Agriculture is the substantial base of all occupations, other employments the superstructure. O. P. Q.

East Winthrop, Jan. 6, 1840.

Montgomery, (Ala.) Dec. 27th.—Murders.—Peter Quigley, an innocent and inoffensive man, was stabbed to the heart on Saturday night last, by Isaac Merritt. The fatal deed was committed in the stable of Mr. Shackleford. Some conversation had ensued between the parties, at which Merritt took offence, and drew a knife and plunged it into the left side of Quigley, who sank down immediately and expired. His last words were "Take it from him"—alluding to the knife.

We are informed that another murder, no less shocking in character, lately occurred in this county, near Garner's precinct. The murderers name is understood to be Martin; that of the murdered, Roberts. The deceased was found in an unoccupied house with his head in the fire-place, giving the impression that in consequence of intoxication, he had fallen into the fire, and, unable to move, had actually burned alive.

Poisoned Cheese.—The following commnnication from Dr. Fanshor appears in the Hartford Courant :—"I understand that a large family in Simsbury have been poisoned by eating cheese which came from New Orleans, of which every member of it perished; and having recently returned from a tour to the West, I have thought it my duty to state what I heard relative to the milk sickness districts, viz :—that the beef, butter and cheese, as well as the milk of the cows which feed in the woods, was deadly poisons to those who partook of it, and that persons in that region dare not make use of either; but that they are in the habit of sending what they dare not eat to New Orleans, where it is sold to merchants, who are not aware of the criminal fraud, and suspect not that they are dealing is a deadly poison."

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand in Augusta, at the foot of Jail Hill, two doors west of G. C. Child's store where he keeps a large assortment of stone, consisting of the best New-York white marble and Quincy slate stone, Harvard slate of the first quality from Massachusetts, &c. &c. He would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Soap Stone, Paint Mills, Paint Stones, &c. that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 1500 or 2000 feet of Stone, almost if not quite equal to the Italian White marble, also his *Prices* and workmanship, if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other shop in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call, for their trouble. His Shop is in sight of Market Square.

To companies who unite to purchase any of the above, a liberal discount will be made. All orders promptly attended to, and all kinds of sculpture and ornamenting in stone done at short notice. GILBERT PULLEN.

N. B. He also continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at Waterville and Winthrop, and intends to put his prices as low as in Augusta. At Waterville inquire of Mr Sanger, and at Winthrop inquire of Mr Carr. He will be in both places occasionally. G. P.

Augusta, Dec. 12, 1839. eop3m1m1y.

Improved Swine and Sheep.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he intends to keep his full blooded BERKSHIRE BOAR, for the use of Sows the ensuing winter, at his Farm in Hallowell. This animal was obtained last spring from Lexington, Mass., from stock lately imported by Elias Phinney. There is a breed of Swine extant in our State, which have been erroneously called "Berkshire," which are very unlike and inferior to the *true* blood. This breed is now universally acknowledged where it is known in this country, to be superior to all others; they combine the qualities of large, size, with a quiet disposition, early maturity and easy to fatten;—They are long bodied, short legged, broad and straight in their back and remarkably full in their quarters. To this Boar was awarded the first premium at the Kennebec Agricultural Fair, recently held at Winthrop.

Terms, Two Dollars, cash, for the season. Sows brought from a distance, and which it may be found necessary to leave for a time, will be well tended, for which will be charged 50 cents per week extra.

My old Bedford Boar, which is between four and five years old, will be kept the ensuing winter at Daniel Craig's, of Readfield; he is a fine animal and has been remarkably honored in his descendants—he received the Kennebec Agricultural Society's first premium in A. D. 1835, and his progeny has received premiums every year since, of the same Society, and several times they have received premiums from the Penobscot and Somerset Ag. Societies. I have received orders for his pigs, during the past summer, from four different States of the Union, and also from the Dist. of Columbia, which I have answered by forwarding them. Terms, one dollar for the season, cash. I have for sale 2 pairs of Bedford Pigs, six weeks old, from the Sow that was exhibited at Winthrop, and took the first premium at the late Cattle Show and Fair, and one pair of Bedford and Mackey pigs. Also for sale or to let, one Buck, half South Down, one fourth Dishley, and one fourth Merino. J. W. HAINS.

Hallowell, 11th Mo. 12th. 1839. 45

Orders for Premiums,

OF the Ken. Co. Ag. Society, are left with the Secretary, Wm. Noyes, at the office of Me. Farmer.

The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts,

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WINTHROP

By NOYES & ROBBINS;

E. HOLMES, Editor.

Price $2,00 a year. $2,50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance—and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be recieved in payment, if delivered within the year.

☞ Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall recieve a copy for his services.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers; and when payment is made to an Agent, two numbers more than have been received, should be paid for.

☞ A few short advertisements will be inserted at the following rates. All less than a square $1,00 for three insertions. $1,25 per square, for three insertions. Continued three weeks at one half these rates.

All letters on business must be free of postage.